

The President's Daily Brief

12 January 1972

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Top Secret 2

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PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

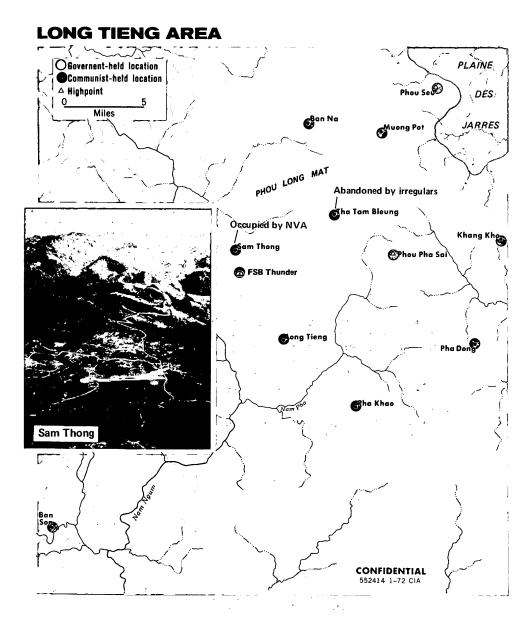
The military situation in Laos is described on Page 1.

a reasonably accurate picture of the South Vietnamese armed forces' successes and problems. (Page 2)

Issues likely to be dealt with at the coming Warsaw Pact meeting are discussed on Page 3.

North Korean Premier Kim has hinted he is willing to conclude a "peace pact" with South Korea, possibly before US troops are withdrawn. (Page 4)

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LAOS

Heavy fighting has broken out in the Long Tieng valley, as the North Vietnamese continue to breach the government's defenses in the area. By the early morning of 12 January, the Communists had overrun at least two positions on Skyline Ridge overlooking Long Tieng, and heavy fighting was under way in the valley near the airstrip.

Earlier, on 10 January, irregular units abandoned Tha Tam Bleung and some nearby positions and withdrew to the south. At last report these units were being shelled by the North Vietnamese 130-mm. field guns. It will be difficult for other irregular units nearby to attempt to regain the position. The North Vietnamese have now occupied Sam Thong and the Sam Thong valley.

In unmerous enemy are active throughout the area, reducing the likelihood that the valley can be quickly retaken.

Many of the units in outlying positions are isolated, and their aerial resupply and medical evacuation is increasingly vulnerable to North Vietnamese firepower. With the Pha Dong - Ban Na defensive line shattered, Sam Thong lost, and heavy fighting under way in the Long Tieng valley, the government's strategy appears to be boiling down basically to defending what it now holds in the hope

holds in the hope Communist logistic problems will keep the enemy at bay.

Laotian Defense Minister Sisouk has sounded out Ambassador Godley regarding the US attitude toward a proposed request to Saigon to send three ARVN battalions to the Pakse area. According to the Laotians, President Thieu has said that troops are available but would require US assistance and support while in Laos.

Saigon used this formulation as a way of turning down a previous request by Vientiane. In view of the possibility of fairly substantial Communist activity within South Vietnam this spring and summer, President Thieu would be most reluctant to airlift troops deep into south Laos at this time. The request is symptomatic, however, of the Laotians' extremely depressed mood over the worsening military situation.

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SOUTH VIETNAM

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a shortage of replacement personnel last year tended to undercut ARVN's improvement in fighting performance.		25X1 25X1
now		
Ill battalionscompared to 83 in 1970involved in combat operations daily, but the average infantry		
battalion operated at only about two thirds of its		
authorized strength. Army casualties during the		
period rose by more than 11 percent. The army's monthly desertion rate increased by ten percent over		
the previous year, totaling 70,000		25 X 1
The monthly average rate of troop replace-		25 X 1
mentswhich probably means total recruitmentsfor the armed forces as a whole in the period decreased		
by over 38 percent from 1970.		
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		25 X 1
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War weariness, however, may have increased	į.	
the recruitment problems of the government as well as the Viet Cong.		
us well us the viel cong.		
Although the study reports that there were also)· ·	
manpower shortages in the air force during 1971, this service achieved a creditable over-all increase		
in performance and activity. Sorties by all types		
of aircraft and helicopters increased by more than		. 05.74
50 percent		25 X 1
strikes us as a reasonably ac-		25X1
curate assessment of the strengths and		
weaknesses of the South Vietnamese armed forces.		

WARSAW PACT

The Warsaw Pact summit meeting to be held in Prague later this month is expected to deal with issues related to European security. The Soviets have convened such Pact meetings at key intervals in their push toward detente.

Besides calling for ratification of the Polish and Soviet treaties with West Germany, Moscow may also seek to use the meeting to keep the East Germans in step. Pankow has been conducting a sharply worded anti - West German press campaign, which reflects its concern over the destabilizing impact of the current detente atmosphere on the East German internal situation.

The Soviets also are likely to use the summit to give another push to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The summit may reiterate last month's call by the Pact's foreign ministers for the start of multilateral preparatory talks for the conference. Moscow continues to propose convocation of the conference itself in 1972, but probably is willing to settle for preparatory steps this year.

Another important agenda item may be the implications for bloc solidarity of President Nixon's trip to Peking. Moscow would like to obtain a strong condemnation of Peking's opening to Washington. In the face of Romanian ties with Peking, however, the Kremlin probably will have to be satisfied with a boilerplate call for continued unity against imperialist intrigues.

KOREA

In an exclusive interview with Japanese newsmen on 10 January, Premier Kim Il-song proposed expanding the current North - South Korean Red Cross talks to include political matters. He also said he is willing to conclude a "peace pact" with South Korea, possibly before US troops are withdrawn.

Much of what Kim said was merely an elaboration of earlier Pyongyang proposals. His suggestion that an accord might be concluded before US troops are withdrawn from the South, however, is new.

Kim's main purpose--as in earlier statements--is to project an image of reasonableness and flexibility. While accusing
Seoul of foot-dragging in the Red Cross
talks, the North in recent months has
muted its invective against the South Korean Government and has maintained a relatively harmonious atmosphere at Panmunjom.